

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,  
BY JAMES VIRDEN,  
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,  
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,  
Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.  
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nan's Hotel.

TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$4 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

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ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, \$3 00; \$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

## A Real Blessing to Mothers.

DR. WM. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible remedy has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery, where there are young children, for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing convulsions, fevers, &c.

The change of the teeth through the gums produces troublesome and dangerous symptoms. It is known, however, that there is a great irritation in the mouth and gum during the process. The gums swell, the secretion and saliva is increased, the child is seized with frequent and sudden fits of crying, watching, starting in the sleep, and spasms of peculiar pains; the child shrieks with extreme violence, and thrusts its fingers into its mouth. If these preparatory symptoms are not speedily alleviated, spasmodic convulsions universally supervene, and soon cause the dissolution of the infant.

Mothers who have their babes affected with these distressing symptoms, should apply Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Soothing Syrup, which has preserved hundreds of infants when thought past recovery, from being suddenly attacked with that fatal malady, convulsions.

### DIRECTIONS.

USE PLEASE shake the bottle when first opened. When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that painful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the teeth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

"A gentleman who has made the trial of Dr. W. Evans' Soothing Syrup in his family, (in case of a teething child,) wishes us to state that he found it entirely effectual in reliving pain in his gums, and preventing the consequences which sometimes follow. We cheerfully comply with his request."—New York Sun.

"We believe it is generally reckoned by those who have tried it, that the soothing syrup for children cutting their teeth, advertised in another column, is a highly useful article, for the purpose for which it is intended. A highly respectable person, at any rate, who has made use of it, do not hesitate to give its virtues the sanction of their names."—Boston Tribune.

A severe case of tooth-aching with summer complaint cured by the infallible American Soothing Syrup of Dr. Wm. Evans. W. Thompson, residing at No. 9, Madison street, has a few days since at the Medical office of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, purchased a bottle of the syrup for his child who was suffering from convulsions during the process of teething, being momentarily relieved with convulsions; its bowels, too, were exceedingly loose, and no food could be retained in the stomach. Almost immediately on its application the alarming symptom entirely ceased, and by continuing the use of the syrup in his gums, the bowels, in a short time, became quite natural. As a tribute of gratitude for the benefit after the child, the mother came of her own accord, and freely sanctioned publicity to the above.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivaled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

Principal Office for the United States, 100 Chatham-st. New York.

### CAUTION!

Entered according to Act of Congress to avoid imposition of Counterfeiting; be particular that the label expresses that it has been entered, and be likewise particular in purchasing from the Regular Agent.

### CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of this amuletic pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of no but agents, as many druggists who are otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to purloin a spurious article from them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky.

Price 50 cents a package, which contains a bottle of Camomile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile and Family Aperient Pills for sale at his principal office, 100 Chatham-street N. Y.

Principal Western Office, 47 Wall st. Louisville Ky. Where Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines can be had wholesale and retail, and southern and western agents can be supplied.

See list of Agents.

See other advertisements in this paper.

List of Agents for the following Medicines:

Evans' Camomile and Aperient Pills.

Evans' Soothing Syrup for children Cutting their Teeth.

Evans' Fever and Ague Pills.

Baron Von Hutzell's Herb Pills.

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

### IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. WM. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS.

These pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

It is of the utmost importance to the health and happiness of those who may be afflicted with any of the complaints, to which the female constitution is peculiarly subject, arising in most instances from obstruction and indigestion, to possess themselves of a certain, mild and efficacious cure.

These pills remove all obstructions and invariably restore a new and healthy action throughout the system.

See the directions and other useful information which accompany each pack. A pack contains two kinds, Nos. 1 & 2, price 50 cents.

An interesting case of Dyspepsia and Leucorrhœa with a general weakness of the system restored to health and vigor, by the beneficial influence of Dr. Evans' celebrated Female Pills. A. M.—, 35 years of age, was affected for the peri of four months with the following distressing symptom—Total loss of appetite, great languor and debility, with pain in the side, loins, back, and legs, indistinct vision, such as wavy appearance before the eyes, palpitation of the heart, faintness, appearance and feeling as if dying, a whitish discharge, the lips livid, and the cheeks blanched and sallow, the least exercise occasioned fatigue, and her mind was painful and depressed, her feet were swollen, and her memory impaired, with many symptoms of weakness and exhaustion of the constitution. Several eminent physicians had attended her, and made every exertion in their power to relieve her but without proving effectual. A female friend advised her to use Dr. Evans' celebrated Pills, by the salutary virtues of which in a short time, she indeed appeared as if raised from the dead, and declared her thankfulness, and assign her recovery to health, to the extraordinary efficacy of the above Pills.

This medicine is for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN M. McCALL, Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Court. The collection of non-resident claims promptly attended to. His Office is on Main street, in front room over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.

Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-17

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1839.

NO. 51.—VOL. 54.

### From the Hawk-Eye.

#### AN AFFECTING STORY.

Some years since, I was travelling from the State of New York, into the province of upper Canada, by way of Cape Vincent and Kingston. Between the two channels of the river St. Lawrence, we passed over Wolf's or Grand Island, which is but thinly settled. It was in the depths of winter, late in the evening, when I called at an inn. As is but too common at public houses, several gentlemen were sitting round the fire-side engaged in conversation. A little interrupted by my coming in, they made a short pause. Soon one of them resumed the conversation, and with a spirit of indignation, said, "well that man ought to be hung for such conduct towards his wife," to which the company responded in the affirmative. As I did not know the particulars of which they were conversing, I thought it was the slander and harshness of a bar-room conversation, and asked for no explanation. The company soon dispersed. Early in the morning, I called on a man in the neighbourhood with whom I had some business to transact. Soon a gentleman rode up to the door, wishing to know if I was a minister, rating that a woman had died the day before, and wishing me to stay and attend the funeral; to which I consented, and learned the following particulars. J. B. the inhuman husband of the deceased, was the son of a tavern keeper on the island, and was early addicted to habits of intemperance. He had been married to Miss B four or five years. Notwithstanding his early habits of dissipation, he had been somewhat guarded and prudent till he was married. He then gave himself up to his carousals, neglected his business, scattering and destroying—spending much of his time in the town of King's, a place noted for intemperance and gambling. It was not long before the list of his property "tottered upon a single card." He sold the clothing out of his own house for rum, and his wife was left to contend with poverty and despair. He soon became one of the most abandoned drunkards that I ever saw. He not only seemed to have forgotten to provide for his family, but it became his delight to rob his forsaken wife of every little comfort she might earn, or receive from a benevolent friend. He lived on the west side of the Island in a log hut, it stood upon a rise, exposed to the northern blast, it swept along the entire length of Lake Ontario.

Almost perpetually the howling tempest beat upon the lonely and shattered dwelling. The rolling waves of the Ontario were seen at a distance dashing their foam upon the huge banks of ice, and the roar of waters and storm added to the dismal gloom that reigned within a drunkard's home. Here lived the unfortunate female whose unhappy fate I am about to describe. She had been married and confined to this prison house of a drunkard for near five years. Ah! hapless woman! little did she think when she gave herself to the man she tenderly loved, and who promised to protect her, that he was soon to become to her the source of a thousand woes. With the pencil of fancy she had drawn the scenes of future life, and they were tinged with sunshine. But soon she learnt the husband of her youth was a drunkard—and what could she expect? Despair settled upon her brow, and anguish wrung her bleeding heart. Not one ray of hope shed its glimmering upon her sullen path. As if destined to woes, with her sorrows, her tares increased. Two infant children demand her attention and her tears, the youngest of which was but a few weeks old when its mother fell a victim to neglect and despair.

And here let simple narrative tell her tale of woe. When her infant was but ten days old, she was under the necessity of going out through drifts of snow, and piercing winds, to gather fuel to keep from freezing—her husband was gone on a drunken frolic. She took a severe cold, and was confined to her bed of straw, (for such it literally was.) No longer able to walk or even to sit up, early one morning as her brutal husband was setting off for the tavern to spend the day, she expostulated with him, and endeavored to impress upon his mind her distressing and critical condition. She seemed to succeed. But O! delusive hope! She told him she must have assistance soon, or her stay in the land of the living was short. He seemed to feel. She prevailed on him to go for medical aid. He crossed the river St. Lawrence on the ice, a way which should serve as a caution to all other malefactors with the fair sex. It appears that Mr. B had heretofore wooed a young lady of Brooklyn, of unexceptionable character and family, and having won from her a consent to become his wife, the wedding day was appointed, the wedding garments prepared, and the day that was to have witnessed the union, found every thing ready on the part of the expectant bride and her family. The priest arrived, the guests were all seated in anxious expectation, and the fair bride—but we can't begin to tell how it was with her. The appointed hour arrived and passed, but no bed-groom made his appearance; and finally a tardy note from him terminated the suspense, with the information that he had hanged his mind!

It was but a few days, however, before the fickle lover, through the intercession of a friend, and the plea of a love-caused hallucination of mind, succeeded in obtaining a reconciliation with the disowned lady, though her family, among whom was a fond brother, could not well bring their minds to forgive the treatment they had received from the now repentant lover. They did not, however, throw any obstacles in the way of the reconciliation and reunion of the high contracting parties, and the result was a second appointment of a wedding day, and a second preparation for the due consumption and celebration of the union—and a second disappointment of the lady, and no refection on her family, because her faithless lover had again changed his mind!

This was too much for the family to bear, however it might have been with the lady; and her indignant brother took upon himself the task of avenging the insult and ridicule which had been cast upon the household by the deceitful wretch of his sister.

Although this inebriate knew that the relief, if not the life of his family depended on his speedy return, his helpless family being entirely alone, and none of his neighbors having knowledge of his absence; yet this miserable wretch, on hearing the sound of rum, and an invitation to partake of the crimson poison, soon forgot a suffering wife and helpless infant, left by him in the jaws of death. He entered the sink of woe and crime, where demons in human form are wont to meet and hold midnight revelry. Here he remained in a drunken frolic for several days, during which it was extremely cold, and there was a heavy fall of snow. No one called at his house during the storm, supposing that he was at home with his family. The fire was out—no friend to render assistance—not even the call of a stranger to give relief. On her bed of straw, with an infant on each arm, and a few shreds of covering, lay the sufferer, perishing with hunger and cold—the bed, fire place and floor were all covered to some depth by the drifting snow. On the third or fourth day he returned with the little medicine and a bottle of rum. The snow had so drifted it was with some difficulty he entered his house. All within was silent as the house of death. It is said the fingers of the eldest babe were stiffened to marble, and the tear drop had frozen upon the infant's cheek. His wife neither smiled nor wept—life still flickered within them

all. In this situation, he found his neglected and perished family. He was intoxicated when he returned—set his medicine and bottle of rum on the shelf and immediately left for his father's family, (nearly half a mile distant,) told his mother the fire had gone out, and his wife was at home sick, and wished she would go over and see her—at the same time stopped into his father's bar took a glass of brandy; as he came out, staggered and fell, and there he spent the afternoon.

His mother was unfortunately given to habits of intemperance, and was under the influence of ardent spirits. However, with fire and fuel she set off to visit the abode of distress. She found the woman and children speechless, badly frozen, and apparently in the agonies of death. With some difficulty she made a fire, threw a brick and stone into the flames, and while they were heating she discovered the rum. Being exceedingly chilled, she drank freely of it, and thought it would do her good but it only depraved her of reason. By this time the brick and stone became very warm, and the drunken mother applied them to the naked feet of the dying woman. I will only add, that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger from heaven came to her relief—that messenger was death.

It fell to my lot to deliver the funeral discourse of this unfortunate female. The feelings of my heart on this occasion, I will not attempt to describe. When the lid of the coffin was removed, and many weeping eyes were cast upon the naked feet of the dying woman. I will only add, that in about thirty minutes the kindest messenger from heaven came to her relief—that messenger was death.

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\*She has since killed herself.

COQUETRY AND COWLING.—On Friday afternoon I st. a gentleman in coquette of this city, a merchant named B., was "put off" for a re-entertainment in his "amiable weakness," in a way which should serve as a caution to all other malefactors with the fair sex. It appears that Mr. B had heretofore wooed a young lady of Brooklyn, of unexceptionable character and family, and having won from her a consent to become his wife, the wedding day was appointed, the wedding garments prepared, and the day that was to have witnessed the union, found every thing ready on the part of the expectant bride—but we can't begin to tell how it was with her. The appointed hour arrived and passed, but no bed-groom made his appearance; and finally a tardy note from him terminated the suspense, with the information that he had hanged his mind!

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A composition for coloring and preserving gauze, pales, &c, and timber generally, from the wreath.—Melt 12 ounces resin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil, and three or four rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown, or red or yellow ochre, or any other color you like, ground as fine as usual with oil, as will give the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dry, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve

for years, and prevent the weather from driving

through brick walls.—Domestic Encyclopedia.

YORK, supplied himself with a pliable cow-skin whip, and having met the joking gentleman in Broadway, gave him a sound thrashing—such a one as no person thought of considering a joke. We are sorry that the laws are thus violated in New York, or any where; such assaults cannot be justified, but if they must be committed, never man had a greater provocation than the brother—never offender greater claim than the joker.—Phil. U. S. Gazette.

GIVING EFFECT.—At a concert recently given in Portland, Maine, the "grand hailstone chorus" was performed in new and original style. The manager, during the performance, contrived to fling sundry papers of gunpowder under the window, and rattled some twenty pecks or more of dried beans against the glass, to represent "fire mingled with the hail." The effect is said to have been prodigious.

Another instance of similar genius occurred at the same place, on the occasion of a recent missionary meeting. The whole congregation were devotedly engrossed in singing a missionary hymn—and when they got to the lines,

"What though the spicy breezes  
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,"

the music leader contrived to scatter on every side, a quantity of "otto of rose," filling the whole church with its aromatic odor. The effect upon the congregation, is said to have been truly delightful. Let the Yankees alone for doing any thing well, or giving the finishing touch to a good thing.—Weekly Review.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND THE NAPOLEONITES.—The Emperor, "will leave us to-morrow (17th September) for St. Petersburg, to complete some diplomatic arrangements with England; with which Power, it is generally believed here, the Russian Cabinet is inclined to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance, provided France is excluded.—The hereditary Grand Duke, and the Duke de Leuchtenberg remain constantly with his majesty. On arriving from the camp at the gates of Moscow, the Emperor was received and congratulated by the Governor General, Prince Galitzin, to whom the imperial M. jesty replied, taking the hand of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, "I enter Moscow with the son of the adopted son of Napoleon the Great." On turning to General Klein Michel, who was

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1839.



FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD J. JOHNSON.**

## A FEW WORDS,

*Which we hope will not be passed without reading.*

One number more will complete the 54th volume of the Kentucky Gazette, and, it is hoped, the editorial career of the undersigned, who has conducted it for the last four and a half years, under great difficulties, personal, as well as pecuniary.

He has most faithfully, as he believes, to the best of his ability, discharged his duties to his subscribers; but he is sorry to be compelled to say, that many of them have failed in a reciprocation. He has been compelled to borrow change for market, and to pay the current expenses of the paper, whilst many of his patrons, (*so called*) who are rolling in wealth, are indebted to him in sums of from three and a half to twenty three dollars each.

It was well known, that when the present editor purchased the Gazette, he had no funds, either to pay for it, or to carry it on, but from receipts from its patrons. It is true he did obtain a discount from a bank in Lexington, of between four and five hundred dollars; but every cent of that accommodation has been withdrawn.

Under these embarrassing circumstances, he would ask whether those who have taken the paper from the 19th of April, 1833, to the present date, without paying one cent therefor, (*rich men too*), can think of these things without having a twinge of conscience?

To many of the democratic party in Fayette and the neighboring counties, the editor must be permitted to say, that their faith is not shewn by their works.—There are at least 300 gentlemen belonging to that party in Fayette county, entirely able, and who do not hesitate, at elections, to expend more money than would pay for a paper, who yet *do not take one*? and in the neighboring counties it is believed at least two thousand. An accession of such a list, with the advance payment, would inspire the editor with new energy and the popularity of the cause, we should hope, would increase in the same ratio.

It is known that there are seventeen Whig papers in Kentucky, whereas there are but four Democratic. The Whig editors boast of being well sustained, whilst the Democrats admit their struggling condition. It is known that the numerical strength of the two parties is nearly equal—hence to the Whigs must be allowed a pecuniary liberality, which does not attach to the democracy,—however the contrary may be charged upon them.

Some months since, it was admitted in this paper, that if the whigs were to withdraw their patronage, the concern would have to be “boxed up”—and the editor is now free to admit, that to his personal friends of that party is owing the sustenance of the Gazette. It is true that many of the whigs have, from interested motives, patronised his advertising columns. They knew that the democrats ate, drank, were clad, bought horses, cattle, hogs &c. and sometimes lands; and knowing that many persons who read the Gazette, read no other paper, were disposed to exhibit their articles and professions before that community, thereby ensuring a wider circulation to their wishes.—To the first, the editor returns his unfeigned thanks, and to the latter he now expresses his opinion, that many others would have profited by following their example.

But it is not the intention of the Editor to make this address as long as a Governor's message. He hopes, that on or about the first paper which will be issued of the 55th volume of the Kentucky Gazette, it will be increased to the mammoth size, (arrangements for which are now in progress.) He hopes, very shortly, to see a call for its publication semi-weekly, as well as weekly. He hopes, by the first of January, to have in the editorial chair, a gentleman, mentally and physically competent to present the Gazette so improved, as to delight its readers. And he most sincerely hopes to have such an accession of subscribers and advertising customers, as will remunerate him for the additional expense.

All accounts for subscriptions and advertisements, will be made up to the 31st December, which must be discharged.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

“A friend to a strong Council,” whose communication was published in our last paper, will not be able to appear in our next, in consequence of his inability to procure in time a document which was furnished to day. He however informs us it is probable he will publish this week a hand bill in continuation of his first number.

From Frankfort, we have reasons to believe, that all the disabilities of the banks will be removed. A motion was made by Mr Turner of Madison, that there should be no examination of the situation of the banks by committees, which was supported by

Mr Butler of Louisville, but rejected by a large majority.

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—NEXT GOVERNOR.

In an article on these subjects lately, we made this remark:

“This is a matter [the selection of an administration candidate for Governor] which public sentiment should settle; and no one of the candidates has a right to thrust himself forward in modesty, as the candidate of the Democratic party, to the exclusion of the others.”

We notice that the editor of the Louisville Journal has made this sentiment of ours the text of an editorial commentary, and undertakes to assert that

“Albert G. Hawes has ‘thrust himself forward immodestly, as the candidate of the Democratic party, to the exclusion of others,’ and, what is more, the loco-foco party will have to recognize his pretensions. Mr. H., during his late visit to this city, in conversation with men of all parties, spoke slightly and even contemptuously of the projected Convention; he said that he had announced himself a candidate without reference to a Convention, and, that he meant to continue a candidate, Convention or no Convention; he has since made substantially the same declaration in public from the stump, as we can prove from loco-foco testimony; and yet, however violently some of the loco-foco papers may declaim against the right of an individual ‘to thrust himself forward immodestly as the candidate of the Democratic party to the exclusion of others,’ the party will find itself under the necessity of recognizing Mr. Hawes, and it will yield to that necessity with what grace it may.

“We speak within bounds when we say, that not one in ten of the friends of the administration prefers Albert G. Hawes as the candidate for Governor, and yet they will nominate him through their Convention to keep him from breaking up their party. They will run him, as the girl married her ugly and troublesome suit—or ‘to get rid of him.’

“If any of the loco-foco affect to believe, that A. G. Hawes has the slightest idea of heading the decision of the Convention unless he is its nominee, let them, if they can, obtain a declaration to that effect under his own hand. Who of them will make the experiment? You, old gentleman of the Lexington Gazette?”

We have long since understood that Mr. A. G. Hawes was a candidate for the office of Governor, and he has the same right to be that any other citizen has. But we cannot believe upon the bare statement of a political adversary, that Mr. Hawes has come forward determined to continue a candidate at the hazard of the distraction and defeat of the democratic party, or that for the purpose of forcing the democratic party to take him up as their candidate, that he will not agree to submit his claims, in common with those of other persons who have been spoken of, to the consideration and determination of a general State Convention, emanating from the people in primary assemblies. Such a Convention will meet on the glorious 8th day of January; and, although we have seen no contradiction of this statement from the Louisville Advertiser, which opposes the Convention, and advocates the pretensions of Mr. Hawes, and sometimes condescends to notice the remarks of the Journal, we recognise Mr. Hawes as a democrat, governed by patriotic, and not by selfish and ambitious views, and therefore we feel confident that every gentleman who shall be nominated in the Convention for its selection (and we suppose that Mr. Hawes will be one of them) will be ready to submit to the decision of the Convention.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of the city.

On motion it was resolved that this meeting now adjourn.

of those gentlemen to the presidential chair; but had we the power, we would enable the historian to write—“So indignant were the people, at the ‘management’ in this Convention, by which the ‘exalted talents, the important services, and the ‘unbending integrity, of the patriot CLAY, were ‘put aside, in favor of Gen. HARRISON—that the ‘latter, at the succeeding election, did not receive ‘the vote of one single State in the Union.”

It will be perceived from the Prospectus we publish to-day of the “FARMERS' REGISTER & WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,” that Col. N. L. FINNELL is again a citizen of Lexington, and is determined to devote his best abilities to promote, not only agriculture, but the breeding of the best stock in the country. We have known Col. Finnell long, and can assure the readers of the Gazette, that there is no man *more industrious*, nor one who throws more fully all his energies into any enterprise in which he is engaged, than himself. And from our knowledge of the aid he has procured in the editorial department, he cannot fail to furnish one of the best Agricultural papers in the United States. It will be perceived that Col. F. discards all intention of entering into political discussions. As a politician he is well known, and it is known that we differ from him; but although we differ from him on abstract political doctrines, we nevertheless entertain a high opinion of him, for integrity, industry, and ability. We bespeak for paper the patronage of our friends.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the city of Lexington, convened at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some measures to prevent the importation and sale of manufactured articles in the city, Jacob Ashton Esq. was called to the chair, and William Huey appointed Secretary, when Saml. A. Young, Esq. was, on motion, requested to state the object of the meeting, which he did in an eloquent and appropriate manner. The following resolutions of Thos. Van Swearengen, Esq. were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we highly approve the proposition, and *earnestly* recommend to all the counties that may not yet have acted in the matter, to hold meetings *forthwith*, and appoint delegates, regardless of the disposition which any individual may feel to decay such conventions at this late day of their existence, and to thrust himself upon the support of his party unbidden and unsolicited.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Convention ought to assemble and proceed to their originally contemplated business with *entire freedom*, recognizing no trammel, or committing but such as may have been imposed on them by their constituents, and a total disregard of the premature assumptions of any *self-constituted* candidate.

Resolved, That, by a temperate and judicious adjustment of personal and sectional preferences and prejudices, the Convention will be able to nominate candidates upon whom a majority of the people will unite, in order to rescue the State from Federal *vassalage*, and to recover its reputation and credit, now rendered almost prostrate by the *ruinous* system of internal improvements, and by the *improvident, rash and visionary* legislation of the party which has held the reins of Government in the State for the last eight years.

Resolved, That it is unfortunate and improper for the Democratic press to have touched the subject of a choice of candidates, prior to the final action of the Convention, and that we hope caution—*due caution—indispensable* caution, will hereafter be observed.

Resolved, That while we entertain our own pretensions with regard to candidates, we will cheerfully surrender them all for the common cause, and will heartily support the nominees of the Frankfort Convention.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the people of Kentucky are essentially and sentimentally Democratic; that nothing has placed them in their present false political attitude but the magic of a name once powerful in the Democratic ranks, together with local pride and the unscrupulous deceptions practiced upon them by retained Federal stump speakers, dinner-eaters and editors; and that nothing is necessary to sunder the chains by which they have been so long hitched to the car of the great Juggernaut of Federalism, and to place them again in their true political position, but an able, honest, and widely-diffused exhibition of the principles of the Democracy through the public press, and by every honorable means—fairly contrasting the two parties, and the most obvious and legitimate tendencies of their doctrines in a free and equal Government.

Resolved, That in the efficient support given to the political press of that party, the Federalists find a chief agent in procuring their ascendancy, wherever it has existed; *particularly* in this State, in which they number more than four political newspapers to our one.

Resolved, That we retain implicit confidence in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that we will continue to give our cordial support to his administration on the General Government, so long as it shall be characterized by the bland, magnanimous, yet firm, able, and patriotic course for which it has heretofore been so eminently distinguished.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be, and they are hereby, appointed Delegates from this county to the Frankfort Convention, viz: D. Hourigan, Cornelius Mulls, Wm. E. McElroy, Jero. Beuchamp, John S. Ray, Zach. Ray, William Hamilton, John Scanland, Sen., Dr. Green Forrest, William McAfee, James Schooling, John Scanland, Jr., Bernard Abel, D. Jennings, Col. Railey, J. B. Walker, Raisen Elder, Henry Becket, Arnold Becket, James H. Tucker, John Tucker, D. Riley, A. S. Hardy, John C. Gunn, Pat. Hamilton, Ed. Hamilton, Allen Handley, Alexander Railey, Henry Luckett, Thomas A. Luckett, James P. Clements, Thomas Nash, Thomas J. Nash, Francis Milborn, J. T. Catlin, Aaron Sherrill, John Caffee, J. B. Hayden, William Jarboe, and John Hanning.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Public Advertiser, and the other Democratic newspapers of Kentucky.

JESSE ABEL, Ch'n.

WILLIAM HUEY, Sec'y.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1839.

## TEXAS.

A late Houston Telegraph makes the following remarks, which may be relied on, and should be carefully read by persons disposed to emigrate to Texas:

“We are frequently struck with the strangeness of the remarks and anticipations of most of the adventurers who come from the northern part of the United States to ‘pitch their tents’ in this new country. Most of them start from home with more or less of land scrip in their possession, in the shape of head-rights, bounty lands, certificates, &c. which they have purchased, in most instances, at enormous prices, and which are not infrequently worthless, in the expectation of being able to locate it on the first spot of earth that happens to meet their approval. Thus, in their imagination, they have, before starting from home, only to bring a land claim, get on board a vessel, arrive in Texas, and, without any further exertion, step on shore, *into the possession of a farm, a fortune, and perchance fame!*

Now this may seem overdone; but, really, to hear many of them who arrive among us relate what they *expected* to find here, it is not at all exaggerated. The latter part of their seeking, we acknowledge, there is some ground for their expecting—for the rapidity with which *little* men are in many instances made *great* in this country, is not less astonishing than it is striking. On arriving here, when they find they have formed erroneous notions, inculcated by those whose speculative schemes made it their interest to deceive them—they not unfrequently become disheartened, conceive, in their disappointment, every thing in a horrible state, and return home filled with a thorough hatred to the country, and every thing they found in it. Such instances of deception and disappointment have frequently fallen under our observation. The truth is, our country, although for the *industrial* farmer or mechanic the very best in the whole western world, is pictured too highly abroad. And if Dr. Breckinridge, while lecturing on its advantages of soil and climate, would, nevertheless, inform his auditors that, without industry, sobriety, and attention to business, the emigrant will find himself in the very worst country he could have selected—and that we have an abundant supply of that kind of population who possess none of those virtues—that, in fact, we have no room for any more loafers, lawyers and doctors—he will have rendered us a far greater service than by preaching our ultimate greatness as a nation—the splendid chances for fortune-making without exertion, and all the splendidly false-colored state of things usually found in the popular lectures of the day.”

It can only be done by proving that the declaration that Mr. Clay had not the confidence of the people, but that Gen. Harrison had, was false—and this proof can only be obtained at the polls.

The assertion, that Gen. Harrison could obtain the votes of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, which Mr. Clay could not; and that General Harrison could get the vote of Kentucky, is the only State which was certain for Mr. Clay, is an admission too degrading for the friends of Mr. Clay to sanction.

The character of her great public men is the property of the nation; but the character of Mr. Clay is the special inheritance of Kentucky. Then what course is to be pursued, to place in future history the fame of Kentucky's favorite, (and we verily believe, the favorite of the great party to which he belongs,) from the obloquy of being beaten in General Convention, by Gen. William Henry Harrison?

From the New York Courier, Dec. 2.

CANTON.

By the ship *Nantucket*, Capt. REMMONDS, arrived yesterday from Canton, we have received files

of “The Canton Press,” now published at Macao. From their contents—which are rather of a desultory character—we gather that the American residents were gradually coming into the measures extorted by the Chinese, for the prevention of the smuggling in of opium, and that the trade in American vessels was nearly restored.

The English, however, still remained at Macao, and refused to allow the vessels of their nation to comply with the new exactions of the local authorities. They are waiting instructions from the home government. The opium delivered up appears to have been actually destroyed; but we learn verily that the smuggling of it is again going on, on an extensive scale.

From the Louisville Advertiser

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Marion county, held on Monday, the 2d day of December, in the Court-house in Lebanon, Jesse Abel was called to the chair, and Daniel Jennings appointed Secretary.

R. R. Peebles explained the object of the meeting, and after entertaining the audience at some length with an appropriate and spirited address, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it has been proposed to the Democratic Republicans of Kentucky to hold a convention in Frankfort, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Electors of President and Vice President—and whereas, we perceive no valid objection to the plan of conventions for all such purposes, which originated among the Democratic party of this country, and which has been so long and so successfully practiced upon by that party—therefore,

Resolved, That we highly approve the proposition, and *earnestly* recommend to all the counties that may not yet have acted in the matter, to hold meetings *forthwith*, and appoint delegates, regardless of the disposition which any individual may feel to decay such conventions at this late day of their existence, and to thrust himself upon the support of his party unbidden and unsolicited.

Resolved, That the delegates to the Convention ought to assemble and proceed to their originally contemplated business with *entire freedom*, recognizing no trammel, or committing but such as may have been imposed on them by their constituents, and a total disregard of the premature assumptions of any *self-constituted* candidate.

Resolved, That, by a temperate and judicious adjustment of personal and sectional preferences and prejudices, the Convention will be able to nominate candidates upon whom a majority of the people will unite, in order to rescue the State from Federal *vassalage*, and to recover its reputation and credit, now rendered almost prostrate by the *ruinous* system of internal improvements, and by the *improvident, rash and visionary* legislation of the party which has held the reins of Government in the State for the last eight years.

Resolved, That it is unfortunate and improper for the Democratic press to have touched the subject of a choice of candidates, prior to the final action of the Convention, and that we hope caution—*due caution—indispensable* caution, will hereafter be observed.

Resolved, That while we entertain our own pretensions with regard to candidates, we will cheerfully surrender them all for the common cause, and will heartily support the nominees of the Frankfort Convention.

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Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Louisville Public Advertiser, and the other Democratic newspapers of Kentucky.

JESSE ABEL, Ch'n.

D. JENNINGS, Sec'y.

toily agreed, that none of the gentlemen, whose seats are contested, should vote. None of them offered to do so. It was decided by a vote of 106 to 107, that the amendment should not be made.

After this affair had been disposed of, great confusion ensued, in consequence of an attempt on the part of Mr P. Dickerson, of New Jersey, one of the Democratic claimants to a seat, to address the House.

Strong objection was made to the course adopted by Mr. Dickerson; and such was the confusion that ensued, that I was apprehensive at one time, that personal violence would be offered to Mr. Dickerson.

The storm at last abated, Mr. Dickerson having abandoned the idea of addressing the House, though a motion had been made to allow him to do so, by the courtesy of Parliament. Mr. Dickerson did not choose to accept of any act of mere courtesy, when he knew that he was clearly entitled to the privilege of speaking by the laws of the land. He also knew that he had as good a right to address the Chair, as any man in the Hall; and of course, he could not and would not accept of any act of courtesy.

Doctor DUNCAN of Ohio, now got the floor, and proceeded to deliver a speech on the subject of the New Jersey contested seats, which when published will, if read by the people, satisfy the country that Gov. Pennington, and his associates in infamy, have been guilty of the moral treason, of attempting to cheat the people of that State out of their elected Representatives, and of endeavoring to disfranchise the State, for the purpose of removing the prospects and the principles of the Whigs.

I do not hesitate to say, that the facts embraced in Mr. Duncan's speech, will convince all honest men, of all parties, that the Democrats from New Jersey, should take possession of their seats, without one moment's delay.

Nay further, I do not hesitate to say, that if Dr. Duncan's speech is read by the members of this House generally, they will, no matter whether Whigs or Democrats, decide with unanimity, that the Democratic candidates from New Jersey should be allowed seats.

Mr. ADAMS addressed the House at great length to day, on the subject of the right of the Whigs from New Jersey to vote. He explained himself at length, and threw the Whigs into convulsions, by stating that it was his unqualified opinion, that the Whig Jerseymen, ought to be allowed to vote on preliminary questions, but not for the election of Speaker. He said, that they could not be allowed, under the constitution, to vote for Speaker, till their right to seats had been decided by the House!

The Whigs will not gain much by placing Mr. Adams in the Chair. He will not obey their will or their wishes, if they conflict with his sense of duty. His decision of to day, on the right of the Jerseymen to vote, has undoubtedly put the question of who shall be spoken at rest. The Democrats must and will have their man, in defiance of all the artifices of the Whigs. Mr. Duncan of Ohio, was on the floor, when I closed at 3 o'clock.

Yours, Z.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1839.

The Convention was called to order, at the usual hour by Mr. Adams; who announced Mr. Duncan of Ohio, to be entitled to the floor.

Mr. DUNCAN, not being in his seat,

Mr. WISE rose, and said that as Mr. Duncan was not in his seat, he demanded the Previous Question, on Mr. Vanderpoel's appeal, from the decision of the Chair, made last Saturday.

Mr. DROMGOOLE hoped, that the call for the Previous Question would be withdrawn, as Mr. Duncan might be in session in a few minutes.

Mr. WISE replied that he did not wish to cut Mr. Duncan off in his speech, and he would withdraw the demand for the Previous Question.

Mr. JENIFER said that he insisted on the call for the Previous Question, but withdrew it. After a good deal of discussion, of too confused a nature to be understood,

Mr. WISE renewed his demand for the Previous Question, and it being seconded, by a vote of Ayes 110, Noes 72, the Maine Question was ordered, by a vote of ayes 110, noes 45. So the main question was put. That Main Question was, "Shall the decision of the Chair, of last Saturday, that the Whig claimants from New Jersey, shall be allowed to vote in the Preliminary organization of the House, stand as the judgment of the House?" and it was decided in the negative, by tellers, Ayes 108, Noes 114. So, you will see, that it has at last been decided that the Whigs or Pennington certificate, shall not vote.

After a scene of confusion and disorder, that continued some moments, during which Messrs. Rhet, and others, addressed the chair, to offer several propositions,

Mr. WISE rose, and said, that as it had now been decided that the certificate or Whig Jerseymen, should not vote, he wished to know who could. He therefore moved that the Democrats, or those men, who held the certificates of the Secretary of the State, should be allowed to vote.

Mr. RHETT moved that that motion do lie on the table.

Mr. WISE enquired if his motion was not in order.

Mr. ADAMS replied it was, and added, that it ought to be decided, because every State of the Union should be heard in this House. New Jersey ought to be heard, and, continued Mr. Adams, she shall not be disfranchised whilst I hold a seat in the Chair. [Huzzahing from the gallery, and loud laughter from the floor.]

Various propositions, for the purpose of getting the House out of difficulty, were now submitted by various gentlemen, and at least fifty motions to lay on the table; to withdraw, &c. &c. were made, and none of them decided. In consequence of the refusal of Mr. Adams to restrain the debate, the confusion became intense, and I got out at sea, without my book, pilot, quadrant, or compass.

At 2 o'clock Mr. RHETT moved that Mr. WISE's resolution, originally reported by Mr. Graves, which requires the Clerk to call the House, do lie on the table.

The vote was taken by tellers, and was decided by the vote of the Chair, ayes 115, noes 114. The Chair voted in the negative, and declared the vote to be ayes 115, noes 115.

Mr. SMITH, of Maine—I challenge the vote of Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Naylor—I challenge the vote of Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH—Another gentleman has his.

Mr. Naylor—I have mine (holding them up) here they are endorsed by the people.

Mr. SMITH—Another gentleman has credentials as good as yours, and I hand you one of them.

A voice—It's a lie! it's a lie!

Great confusion took place, and after all was

rendered dark and gloomy again, a motion was made to adjourn, which was carried in the affirmative. Three Whigs, and three Democrats from New Jersey, voted on this motion; but, as the fact did not change the result, no notice was taken of it, and the House adjourned.

You will see by the events of the day, that the Administration will carry the day without difficulty.

Yours, Z.

From the Mayville Monitor.

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The friends of the administration, of Mason County, convened at Washington on Monday the 9th inst, when on motion of James C. Coleman, Esq. Peter Lashbroke, Esq., was called to the Chair and R. H. Stanton appointed Secretary.

On motion of Wm. S. Allen, Esq., a committee consisting of Wm. S. Allen, Jas. C. Coleman, R. H. Stanton, John Lamb, and Col. Thos. Mannen were appointed to prepare and report suitable resolutions for the consideration of the Meeting, and after retiring for a few minutes, the following were presented through their chairman, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the interest and prosperity of the people of this State, under the late and present administration of its affairs, have not formed, as they should have done, the primary and most important considerations in the exercise of the executive and legislative powers of the government.

Resolved, That the evidence of this fact is fully manifested in the overwhelming evils which have been entailed upon us, of a bankrupt treasury, ruined credit, and embarrassments that can scarcely be overcome by years of prudent economy.

Resolved, That the people of this Commonwealth have not been insensible to the existence of these evils, and the day has arrived when they are disposed to apply a corrective in a complete change of the policy, as well as the administrators, of the government.

Resolved, That we look to the Convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort on the 8th of January next, as the proper and most suitable means for the selection of candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and the only efficient means of concerting the action of those who desire reform in the administration of the affairs of the State.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to the said Convention, with discretion to vote for such persons as the convention may deem most acceptable as candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States: Hon. Walker Reid, Capt. T. Mannen, A. A. Wadsworth, Wm. S. Allen, Benj. O. Pickett, Alfred M. Peed, E. B. Barker, Peter Lashbroke, R. H. Stanton, John Lamb, Capt. Wm. Pickett, Jas. C. Coleman, Joseph Best, John Bough, Col. J. A. Stack, Elijah Groves, Capt. Isaac Reed, Francis Ford, Gen. John Mannen, Jasper Hixon, R. A. Caldwell; Ed. L. Bullock, H. L. Davis, Geo. Payton, G. B. Wood, S. Nelson, Marshall Curtis, Chas. T. Marshall, Dr. L. M. Mawson, Chas. Burgess, St. Clair Dimmitt, Jas. Sumrell, Aquilla Chamberlain, Gen. Simon R. Baker.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Mayville Monitor, and that the Editors of the Louisville Advertiser, Kentucky Gazette and Western Globe, be requested to copy the same.

PETER LASHBROKE, Chairman.

R. H. STANTON, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Union Fire company on the 16th December, 1839.

On motion of A. Stephens, it was

Unanimously Resolved, That J. K. Graves and A. Moore, be a committee, to tender to John Norton, Esq., the unfeigned thanks of the Union Fire company, for his generous, disinterested, and liberal donation to aid said company in purchasing a suction engine.

W. W. GAUNT, Sec'y.

Lexington, Dec. 18, 1839

JOHN NORTON Esq.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Union Fire company, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender to yourself, the thanks of said company, for your donation to said company. We now have the pleasure to hand you, annexed, an extract from the proceedings of said meeting, and in the name of said company, to return your thanks for your donation. Especially to say, that it was most gratifying to the company at the time, in consequence of their lack of means in procuring their engine—the committee having been repulsed in their calls upon some wealthy citizens, by a positive refusal to aid. We are yours with respect,

JOS. K. GRAVES,

ALEX. MOORE.

Mr. JOSEPH BRUEN, is requested to become a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. JOSEPH PUTNAM, is requested to become a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. THOMAS C. OREAR is requested to become a candidate for Councilman in Ward No. 1.

Mr. NICHOLAS HEADINGTON will be supported for Councilman in Ward No. 2.

MARRIED—on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Calvin Black, Mr. SAMUEL S. GRAVES to, MISS MARY SHACKELFORD, both of Fayette county.

HERE will be a sermon, preached by the Rev. E. McMahon, on Christmas day, at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. in aid of the funds of the Orphan Asylum, of this city.

TWO first rate MILCH COWS, both now giving milk, for sale by B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington Dec. 19, 1839—51-3t

Mr. NICHOLAS HEADINGTON will be supported for Councilman in Ward No. 2.

Mr. ADAMS replied it was, and added, that it ought to be decided, because every State of the Union should be heard in this House. New Jersey ought to be heard, and, continued Mr. Adams, she shall not be disfranchised whilst I hold a seat in the Chair. [Huzzahing from the gallery, and loud laughter from the floor.]

Various propositions, for the purpose of getting the House out of difficulty, were now submitted by various gentlemen, and at least fifty motions to lay on the table; to withdraw, &c. &c. were made, and none of them decided. In consequence of the refusal of Mr. Adams to restrain the debate, the confusion became intense, and I got out at sea, without my book, pilot, quadrant, or compass.

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Mr. SMITH, of Maine—I challenge the vote of Mr. Naylor.

Mr. Naylor—I challenge the vote of Mr. Smith.

Mr. Naylor—I have mine (holding them up) here they are endorsed by the people.

Mr. SMITH—Another gentleman has credentials as good as yours, and I hand you one of them.

A voice—It's a lie! it's a lie!

Great confusion took place, and after all was

#### FARMERS' REGISTER,

AND WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

THE undersigned proposes to publish in the city of Lexington, Ky. a Weekly Newspaper, bearing the above title. It is customary for those who put forth proposals for publishing newspapers, to say a great deal about the many advantages that the public may expect to derive from their publications, and to make numerous promises, which it would be difficult, if not impossible for them to perform. To this custom the undersigned does not feel it incumbent upon him fully to conform. The title he has selected for his paper sufficiently indicates its leading objects, and the public are capable of judging whether such a paper will be advantageous to the community or not, and having been engaged more than twenty years of his life in publishing a newspaper, the same public can judge of the competency or incompetency of the undersigned to conduct properly and profitably, the publication he now proposes to commence. It is true, he has heretofore acted upon the political theory; that he now proposes to abandon, so far as the publication of the FARMERS' REGISTER is concerned, and to enter upon the more agreeable, and he hopes more profitable one, of Agriculture and its concomitant pursuits; and as he expects to derive the means of supporting a large family principally from his proposed publication, it will be his duty, as well as his interest, to make his paper both valuable and acceptable to the public. To which end he will spare neither exertions nor expense. His whole time and energies shall be devoted to it. The FARMERS' REGISTER will be devoted mainly to the dissemination of such matter, as will promote the interest of the Farmer and Stockraiser; and in addition to that will contain Racing or Sporting Intelligence; the current N. & S. of the day; and the Prices Current of the various Agricultural products of our country; both at home and abroad; and occasionally a column or two of Miscellaneous matter. The Register will take no part whatever in politics, except the results of the elections in the different states, and a condensed account of the proceedings. Congress, and of the State Legislature, &c.

TERMS.—The FARMERS' REGISTER & WESTERN SPIRIT OF THE TIMES will be published every Thursday evening, on a fine imperial sheet, quarto form, at \$2.50, paid in advance, \$3.00, if not paid in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted on the same terms as in the other papers in the city.

The publication will be commenced about the middle of January. Persons who procure six subscribers who will pay in advance, shall receive the paper one year as a compensation for their trouble.

EDITORS in Kentucky will copy the above, and continue it a few times, will have the favor reciprocated, and, at the same time confer a favor on their old friend,

N. L. FINNELL.

Lexington, Ky. December 18, 1839.

Mr. Vito Viti's Large Sale.

MR. VITO VITI will open his splendid Stock of China and other Goods, at the large brick store on Main Street, adjoining the store of Messrs Oldham & Todd, and nearly opposite Messrs. Montmollin & Cornwell on Monday evening next the 23d December instant, for inspection. They consist of Plain white, octagon dinner sets,

do white and gilt do

Spangled tea sets of every description

Silver French China do

Pitchers, gilt, white, and sprig fancy colours

Cups and Saucers

Plates of all descriptions and colors

Splendid and plain reading and mantle lamps

Astral lamps, and a superior assortment of chandeliers

Silver plated waiters and revolving castors

Cand. sticks, snuffers and trays

Goblets, balance knives and forks, japanned waiters and britannia ware

Silver plated and chrysanthemum butter stands

Rich plated cake baskets

Glassware consisting of decanters wine, champagne

and cordial glasses, and Tumblers, and preserve

dishes—with many other articles of glass ware

Shell and China work boxes, with Ivory ornaments

Accordions and musical boxes

Chessmen and boards, ladies and gentlemen's writing

desks.

With many other articles too numerous to mention.

On the evening of Monday, the room will be brilliant

illuminated, when all the ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend to examine the articles.

The sale will commence on the following morning—

TUESDAY December 24, at 10 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under \$100—from \$150 to \$200. 6 months credit, over \$200, eight months credit for approved negotiable

### New Goods for 1839.

HAWKINS & MORRISON,  
ARE receiving and opening at their Store Rooms,  
No. 27, West Main Street their Fall and Winter  
supplies of  
English, French, India and American  
DRY GOODS;

Purchased with care and attention, out of the latest arrivals in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia with cash, which enables us to offer them at lower rates than usual. Our friends and the Public are respectively invited to call and examine our goods, before they purchase, as we can assure them our assortment is very complete, and having the power we are determined to sell cheap.

A. F. HAWKINS.  
J. G. MORRISON.

September 19, 1839—35-3m

The subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him, (whose notes and accounts are due) to call and settle, as he is much in need of money.

J. G. MORRISON

### WILLIAM ALLISON,

### BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-tofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30-4f

### Umbrella Repairing, &c.

MRS. CATHARINE MARSH, would respectfully inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellas, at her old stand, on the corner of Main & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy Silks, with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellas in the best and most lasting manner.

Mrs. Marsh has rooms for the comfortable accommodation of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Her residence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it adventageous to call and examine her accommodations.

Lex. Oct. 17, 1839—42-1f

### JABEZ BEACH,

A man on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHAR-IO-TEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-4f

### \$100 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky. on the Tuck's Creek road, about the 20th of August, a Negro man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quickly when spoken to; had on a blue cloth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his clothes were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling-green, Ky. and will probably attempt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above reward, or if in the State \$50, will be paid, on his delivery at my house.

B. A. ATCHISON.

Lexington, Ky. Sept. 9, 1839—37-4f

The Advertiser, Louisville, and Gazette, Bowling-green, will insert 3t.

To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics.

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next in Louisville, Ky. Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and mechanics have the opportunity of advertising in it on the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal.

### TERMS.

One page, . . . . . \$5 00  
One-half page, . . . . . 3 00  
One-fourth page, . . . . . 2 00  
One square, not exceeding 6 lines, . . . . . 1 00

C. W. GRAHAM.

August 29, 1839—35-4f

### Supplement to the Globe.

### PROSPECTUS FOR CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for seven years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably, than for any other paper in the United States, certainly more than there are for any other paper in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, nor half so cheap. It is indeed the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small additional expense to change them to the forms of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The approaching session of Congress will probably continue seven months; and as it immediately precedes the Presidential election, the most prominent political questions which divide the country, will, no doubt, be fully discussed. These considerations induce us to believe that the Congressional Globe will make five hundred, and the Appendix, between six and seven hundred royal quart pages.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, in small type, on sixteen royal quart pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members, at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the speech of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the appendix.

Index to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

### TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1  
One copy of the Appendix \$1  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be her by the 9th of December next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, December 5, 1839—49-4f

## KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

### WILLIAM F. TOD.

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURE of HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of

### Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1838 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats December 27, 1838 52-50-00

Lex. Nov. 7, 1839—45-1f

### NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Fall and Winter Goods!

### D. M. & E. W. CRAIG,

ARE now receiving and opening, at their Store, opposite the Court-house door, an Elegant and extensive stock of carefully selected

### Staple & Fancy dry Goods;

Among which will be found, in part, the following desirable articles, viz:

Green, brown and other Fancy Cloths, Black, green, brown and drab Beaver Asphaltum, Mohair and Flushing Cloths, for Over-Coats, a superior assortment,

Blue, black and fancy colored Cassimeres, plain, striped and plaid,

Blue, black, brown, mixed and other fancy Cassimets, plain, striped and plaid,

Satin, Wellington, Valencia, Swansdown and Velvet Vestings, new style,

Woolen, Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers, White, blue, green and red Mackinaw Blankets, Clay, Whitney and fancy French Blankets,

Plaid, spotted and plain co-ord and white Flannels, French and American Prints and Calicos, Satin, Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, plain and figured; Linen Bousoms and Collars, new style;

Silk, Gingham and Cotton Umbrellas;

Super Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, for ladies and gentlemen;

Yellow, Crue and patterns for fancy work, Darning and knitting Yarns, assorted colors;

Embroidered, figured and plain Muslin de Laces, Shal-

lys and Shallets,

Embroidered, figured and plain Satins, Repps, Gros de Nap and Poplin Silks,

French, English and German Merinos,

Adelaide and other Cloths, for ladies cloaks and riding dresses;

Bonnet, Sash and Belt Ribbons, assorted;

A Splendid Assortment of French Needle Work, Such as Capes, Collars, Ruffling, Edging, insertions and Laces;

Embroidered, plaid and plain Merino, Cashmere, Cambric, Hair, Net and Woolen Shawls and Drifts,

Splendid embroidered Silk Shawls and Mantillas,

Black and fancy Kidd, Thibet, Silk and Mohair Gloves and Mitts, Plain and ribbed Silk, Merino, Lamb's Wool and Mohair Hose and Half Hose,

A superior lot of Trimmings, for ladies dresses and riding hats, such as Fringe, Lace, Buttons, Silk Cord, Braiding, Quilling, Shelling, Cord, &c.

Gentle-men's superior Otter, Beaver, Nutria, Cooney, Must rat, and Sealskin CAPS; FUR COLLARS:

A superior lot of Water-Proof and Fine

Boots and Shoes,

For Gentlemen and Boys, and a splendid lot of Satin and Lacing Garter Boots and Shoes, Fur Lined and Quilted;

Bonnets; Travelling Basket; Pen and Ucket Knives, of Rogers & Co's hosts make a superior article.—Also, a large lot of Negro Jans, Socks, Shoes and Caps, which will be sold at low t. manufacturers and farmers, with a great variety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate, which we promise to sell by Wholesale or Retail at very reduced prices.

A general invitation is extended to all purchasers to call and view our Stock—our city patrons and friends are particularly requested not to buy elsewhere, until they have given us a call. To our country friends and customers, we will pledge them that we will sell them Goods as low as any house in the city, and will give the highest market price for all such articles as are commonly bartered for in our line. As we take great pleasure in showing our goods, we wish all to call and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE AGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILDWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at

call to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-0f

### Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens and the public generally, that he continues the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the

Masonic Hall formerly stood and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on good terms, as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE AGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILDWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at

call to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-0f

### CABINET WIRE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the

Masonic Hall formerly stood and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on good terms, as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE AGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILDWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at

call to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.

Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838—36-0f

### WESTERN WORLD" PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THIS Printing office is offered for sale. It is a very extensive and complete one; embracing every thing necessary for printing and publishing in the best style, and at any amount, which may be required, by the business of this country—which is very considerable. All the materials are nearly new, and of the best quality; as may be inferred from the appearance of this paper, and from the many beautiful specimens of Job printing which are done in the office. And in addition to those already on hand, a hand-some lot of new Type, Cuts, &c. are daily expected from Cincinnati. The whole establishment will be sold on the most favorable and accommodating terms—as to time and place. The purchaser will be desired to complete the present Advertising and Subscription engagements of the paper; and will, thereby, be at once afforded a sufficient circulation, and secured in the patronage of the office, as will be seen in the "World," its advertising is very good. Its subscription list is fair, and increasing daily; and one at excellence and advantage in it is—they have paid the cash. The Job Printing patronage will of course, depend upon the care, promptness, and skill of the mechanical department of the office.

TERMS.—All sums under \$30, cash; over \$30 and under \$100, payable 1st day of January next; \$100 and over, payable 1st day of March next, with well endorsed notes payable in either of the Banks of this city.

Any early return of subscription paper is particularly requested.

### DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office. July 19, 1837 22-0f

### BADGER'S PATENT IMPROVED FEATHER RENOVARA!

THIS valuable invention is superior to all others yet in use, inasmuch as by this machine, old and worn out beds are easily cleaned of all the dust and dirt, and the feathers rid of the odors and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity."

Patent Rights in any county north of the Kentucky river, in this State, can be obtained, on good terms, by application at our auction store, Hunt's Row, Lexington, where a model can be examined.

There is no business in which a small capital could be more profitably invested